REGISTERED No. 6.—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,300—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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In the Native Language, double the above.

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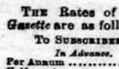
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamer MANORA, 1,405 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander HAY, as above, on THURSDAY, the 12th September 1878.

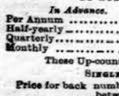
The Agents in Bombay in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 7th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



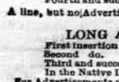
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,622 Tons, 225 H. P. Commander C. M. H. DAY, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagiry, Vingola, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

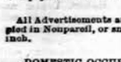


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA" 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. MASON, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at URIKCHER, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and DAHURREAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. MASON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander A. RUSSELL, on SATURDAY, the 31st August 1878, at 2 p m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of *each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 60	Without food.
Suez	200	220	—	10
Port Said	320	240	—	10
Messina	500	340	—	140
Naples	540	340	—	140
Leghorn	540	340	—	140
Genoa	540	340	—	140
Marseilles	540	340	—	145

Including Wines

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

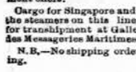
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,



SHE will sail about the 28th Instant. For passage, &c apply so

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „	„ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged	„ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	„ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— BANGALORE	2242	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	450	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	Monday. 30th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow

2nd September.
16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	460	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 338, and Survey No. 3,663, and bounded on the east by another portion of the said hereditaments and premises belonging to Syed Hyder bin Syed Tuckey, on the west by a Gully and a Musjid, on the south by the said Peroo Havildar's Gully, and on the north by the stable of Mahomed Banker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Defendants.

Bombay, 6th August 1878. For Passage, apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	Net Cash.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz.	5 8	5 12
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz.	3 12	4 0

Duties included.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	Net Cash. Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz.	5 8 12
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz.	3 12 4 0

Duties included.

We are sole Consignees of these two specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION
(READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels and capsules, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as formerly.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balarguey, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs.	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„	18	„
Chateau Leoville	„	22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„	36	„

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence

Geisenheimer		20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„	24	„
Steinwein	„	24	„
Hochheimer	„	26	„
Rudesheimer	„	30	„
Marcobrunner	„	33	„

BEER:—

Ind. Coone & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	5	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„		Pts.
Norwegian Beer	„	5-8	Qts
Krennzacher Export Beer	„		Qts

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	„	36 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„	38 per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs.	30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	32	per case of 2 doz. Pts
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„	35	„
Real Eugène Cliquot	„	20	per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	„	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	„	23	„
Do. do. *** Stars	„	27	„
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	22	p. case 2 doz flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	24	p. case 2 doz flasks
Muller Frère's Cognac			per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„	30	„

Received a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DANISH HAMS in prime condition, small and very lean at 12 annas per lb.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSRS, CLUBS, & VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs.	11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	6	do. Pts.
Margaux	„	15	do. Qts.
Médoc Familiac	„	22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„	24½	do.
Cantemerle	„	31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs.	15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„	19	do.
Do. Superior	„	21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs.	16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„	19	do.
Scharlachberg	„	28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„	32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs.	31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„	33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„	38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs.	14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE

H. Piper & Co.	Rs.	45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	„	41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
ARE now offering a splendid assortment of
BEST QUALITY **G. B. D.** BRIAR PIPES
SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ANOTHER Upper-storied BUNGALOW, also in Khetwady. Rent Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO Upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Girgaum Back Road, in one compound, nearly opposite the Girgaum Police Office. Rent only Rs. 160. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

"THE CROW'S NEST," at Breach Candy Hill. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No 292 of 1875.

HURRYDASS NUTHOOBHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Second Bhoywada, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DAVIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, BHAIDASS GOVERDHUNDASS, and RAMDASS MANOCKLALL, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Third Bhoywada Street, without the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 24th day of August 1875, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees two thousand five hundred and forty-eight, annas seven and pies ten, for debt and interest and the costs of the above suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 25th day of June 1878, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant of Sale mentioned, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1.

To be sold on the premises at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peeroo Havildar's Gully, at Shendy Bazaar Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 33, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 338, and Survey No. 3,663, and bounded on the east by another portion of the said hereditaments and premises belonging to Syed Hyder bin Syed Tuckey, on the west by a Gully and a Musjid, on the south by the said Peroo Havildar's Gully, and on the north by the stable of Mahomed Banker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Defendants.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on the premises at 4-30 p. m.

All that the right, title and interest of the Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Pagendary land, situate at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 958 square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Govindas Gungoly, on the west by the property of Treebhowandass Vendidas, on the north by the public passage and the property of Kullandass Kirparam, and on the south by the Bhooleshwar Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 30th day of September 1878, at the time and places abovementioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, and will hout reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises, or in so much of them as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of August 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CAPTAIN HAYES' VETERINARY WORKS.
JUST PUBLISHED.
New Edition, Illustrated, Re-arranged and much enlarged. Crown 8vo., Pp. xii, 298. Price Rs. 5; Post-free, Rs. 5-6.

A GUIDE TO TRAINING
AND
HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA;
WITH
A HINDUSTANEE STABLE AND VETERINARY VOCABULARY AND THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB TABLES FOR WEIGHT FOR AGE AND CLASS.
BY
M. HORACE HAYES,
Captain, Bengal Staff Corps.

In order to render this work more generally useful, it has been divided into two Parts:—

I. Horse Management in India, which embraces, in the fullest detail, the principles and practice of Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Bitting, Saddling, Riding, Management on Boardship, Shoeing, &c.

II. Training and Racing, to which has been added the C. T. C. Tables for Weight for Age and Class.

The Vocabulary has been greatly enlarged, and now contains almost all the vernacular terms referring to the Anatomy, Diseases, Ages, Colours, Shoeing, Stable Gear, &c., of the horse, as well as to the various medicines, &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS OF PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

Pioneer.—"In this little book there is no padding or plagiarism; the writer is a master of his subject; he draws from his own copious stores of abundant knowledge, and seems determined to carry out the process of elimination to its utmost extent."

The Saturday Review.—"It is of course specially adapted to the circumstances of that country [India]; but the general instructions which it contains, and which are of a shrewd and practical character, render it a useful guide in regard to horses anywhere."

Oriental Sporting Magazine.—"His intentions are truly sportsmanlike and praiseworthy, and, if carefully followed, ought to ensure the attainment of a portion of that success in training which the author himself has been renowned for. We congratulate Mr. Hayes on his success in presenting to all lovers of horses, and to amateur trainers, so useful a sketch of the true art of training in India."

Home News.—"If this book seems as complete and extensive as could possibly be desired. Some of Captain Hayes's hints and suggestions might, we should think, prove valuable even in this country, and in India his book can hardly fail to meet with a warm welcome."

Englishman.—"It is the practical part of the book with reference to more ordinary matters connected with horses that makes it so useful."

ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED.
THE EVERY-DAY HORSE BOOK.
Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Rs. 5; Post-free, Rs. 5-6.
VETERINARY NOTES
FOR
HORSE OWNERS:
WITH A HINDUSTANEE VETERINARY VOCABULARY,
BY
M. HORACE HAYES,
Captain, B. S. C.

This work is a popular treatise on the nature and scientific treatment of the ordinary diseases of horses; it embodies the most approved practices of the best veterinary schools of the present day.

CONTENTS:

Sprains—Skin Diseases—Diseases and injuries of the Feet—Diseases of Bones—Wounds—Synovial Enlargements—Serous Abscesses—Diseases of the Eye—Diseases of the Organs of Breathing—Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines—Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Constitutional Diseases—Diseases of the Liver—Nervous Diseases—Veterinary Materia Medica—Index—Hindustanee Veterinary Vocabulary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Oriental Sporting Magazine.—"The book is, as far as its getting up goes, a careful and neat production, and does credit to the author and publisher. Of the material, it is only necessary to say that Captain Hayes's knowledge of horse-flesh and the ailments to which it is subject hardly needs any eulogy from us. Captain Hayes has devoted his furlough to a study of veterinary science in the Edinburgh schools, and gives us the result in the practical form now under notice. His work, as he judiciously points out in the preface, is not intended to compete with professional advice and ability where available, but will, no doubt, be very welcome to many in the mofussil, who . . . will welcome a compilation which, avoiding technical and obstruse terms, lays before them in plain English the nature and phases, and the most approved methods of combating diseases, accidents, or wounds to the horse. . . . .

The Saturday Review.—"The work is written in a clear and practical way."

The Field.—"The scope of the little work before us may be indicated in few words: Captain Hayes put himself under the teaching of the principal and professors of the new Edinburgh Veterinary College; and he implies that the present book is the outcome of his studies there, added to his own practical observations. Most of the ordinary diseases of horses are concisely described, and a course of treatment laid down for the guidance of the amateur.

"The whole result is so far satisfactory that the book may be consulted with advantage by those for whom it is intended—by the owners of horses who may find themselves with sick animals on their hands without the means of obtaining the assistance of an experienced Veterinary Surgeon."

Irish Sportsman.—"We can safely recommend Captain Hayes's new work. . . . . In the pages of 'Veterinary Notes' there is a vast quantity of useful information of a practical kind, which the horse-owner will be wise to read, study, and inwardly digest. The plan of the work is excellent and practical; the various diseases are treated of in a plain and simple manner; symptoms are closely described, and the remedies are within easy reach."

Veterinary Journal.—"A handy little book for the use of horse-owners, which may prove of much service to them when they cannot obtain the assistance of a Veterinary Surgeon, as well as afford them some notion of many of the ailments to which the horse is exposed, and the manner in which they may be best treated . . . . The book has several well drawn woodcuts; and the frontispiece, giving a representation of good fore-legs, is particularly well executed. Altogether we think the 'Notes' will fully serve the end for which they were intended."

Road Across.—"A book which owners horses of will find truly valuable, it is a treatise on the pathology, treatment of the more frequent diseases of horses, written in a concise and popular form. Non-professional readers are specially addressed, the author's object being to inculcate a rational method of treatment, and not to furnish them with any vaunted nostrums or specifics, which, as he says, constitute the stock in trade of the quack and empiric.

Land and Water.—"It is necessary that every owner of a horse should understand something of the diseases to which it is subject, and the remedies for those diseases, and to such as those, the book will be both useful and salutary. The arrangement is excellent, the several organs being taken in physiological order."

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12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

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Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

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Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

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The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27TH, 1878.

THERE has been little alteration in any of our markets during the day. Cotton, owing to a better feeling in Liverpool, is in more demand, and the improved enquiry for Piece Goods continues. Accounts from the Central Provinces are not very encouraging, fine weather being much wanted in the grain-growing districts between Nagpore and Jubbulpore.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report a further decline in Consols of ¼th, their present quotation being £94⅛; French Rentes are unchanged at Fcs. 112½. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1s. 7¾d. for 60 days' sight bills. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 80, Rs. 84½, and Rs. 85 for Fours, Fours-and-a-half, and Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver remains at 52⅜d. per oz. A payment of £125,000 is advised into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount at 3 months' sight has advanced to 4⅛ per cent.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged at 109s. for Mid. Plantation, 75s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 80s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £45 5s. and £64 per ton, for Ceylon and Cochin descriptions respectively. The prices of Seeds and Wheat are unchanged, but Linseed is reported to be firm, and Rapeseed dull. The market for Wheat is firm, the total quantity afloat as given at 720,000 quarters.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday was firmer at previous rates; the day's sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods was quiet but steady.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. per lb., but Futures for November delivery have declined 1-16th, the quotation now being 11 3-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts	3,000	7 0	5,160
Total since 1st Sept	4,230,000	3,942,800	4,129,300

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has again been very little doing, and with the small number of House Bills offering and weaker advices from Calcutta, where 6 months' sight Bank bills are quoted at 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8 5-16d., the Banks here have been buyers at 1-32nd below yesterday's rates. Rates close weak at our quotations:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 8 9 32d. to 1s. 8 5-16d.	
Francs 3 " "	...2-12½	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet, with a weaker feeling, but rates are nominally unchanged at Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 96¼ for Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ for New Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 103¼ for Fives-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The fluctuations in Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares during the day have been very small, but any alterations that have taken place have been downwards. Bhownuggur Mills have declined Rs. 100, Hindustan Rs. 10, Jewraz Balloo Rs 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Nerisal Rs. 75, and Soondardas Rs. 20 per share. In Press Companies Colabas have given way Rs. 10 per share. No changes are reported in the values of Banks, Land Companies or Miscellaneous shares.

COTTON, owing to more favourable advices from Liverpool, has been more enquired after here to-day, but only a small business has transpired, as dealers are asking higher prices for their stocks. We quote:—

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs. 214 per Candy.
Fully Good Fair	" 209 "
Fully Good Fair Sa...Dharwar.	" 215 "
G F Comptа	" 198 "
Good Fair Dhollera	" 200 "

IN LINSEED only very small sales have been reported at Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

IN RAPESEED there is still nothing doing, the market at home being flat there is little inducement to shippers to operate. Wheat keeps very firm owing to the continued demand for local consumption.

PIECE GOODS continue in improved demand.

FREIGHTS are depressed at our yesterday's quotations, and only a small business has been done during the day in the steamers on the berth. For sailing tonnage there is still no enquiry.

COALS.—We hear of cargoes offering at slightly above last prices, but no transactions have been reported as yet this week. We quote Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive Rs. 19½, and Davison's West Hartley Rs. 20½ per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP BEAUN UAMBA 1,359 tons, Captain M. R. Thomson, will sail to-day for New Orleans, in ballast.

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP ARAB, 700 tons, Captain F. R. Dicken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee.

THE SHIP BRITISH INDIA, 1,199 tons, Captain J. S. Thompson, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER GULIANAR, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday for Mozambique, 4th August, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's. s. s. APIS, 814 tons, Captain F. Egger, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Trieste, 30th July, via Port Said, Jeddah, Suez, Aden, and the Canal, brought Mr. G. L. Sipperger, and fifty-two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—25 barrels arsenic, 6 packages glassware, 2 packs assorted goods, 644 packages paper, 50 packages wine, 200 tubs steel, 140 cases beer, 6 packages paints, 252 pieces logs, 4 cases boots, 6 cases tobacco, 100 barrels cement, and 61 packages sundries. From Syria.—1 case tobacco. From Constantinople.—3 cases glassware, and 1 package jewellery. From Corfou.—1 case tobacco. From Cavala.—4 cases tobacco. From Port Said.—2 cases tobacco. From Jeddah.—46 packages specie, 12 packages medicine, 3 packages sundries, 70 bales cotton, 19 cases tea, and 23 packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	H. M. S. Sloop Arab	Dicken ...	Kurrachee.
	Gulnar	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug 4.
	Contest	James	Liverpool, Apr 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship British India, Thomson, to Diamond Island.
Ship Beaun Uamba, Thomson, to New Orleans.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Apis, to Trieste.
Steamer Colla, to Liverpool.
Ship Cartsburn, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
24	Nepaul(s).....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—2 cases thread, Abdoolally Shaikadam; 1 cask hardware, Bhaimia Ebrahim; 2 cases hardware Fuckeer Bharmul; 3 casks hardware, Abdoola Cadur Habibhoy.

Byculla s—50 cwts iron weights, Mowjee Godoo; 3 casks hardware, Abdool Cadur Habubhoy; 7 bales printing paper, The Bombay Gazette.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—4 cases tobacco, J Neuberg; 8 cases provision and, 7 cases bacon, Sorabjee Hormusjee; 43 kegs iron rod nails, Hasumbhoy Lalimeya; 8 cases clocks, J M Mocha.

Lord Eglington s—4 packages glassware, Hoosen Bux; 2 cases printing papers and 1 case stationery, Surfally Moosabhoy; 10 bales printing papers, The Bombay Gazette.

Australia s—15 cases yellow metal sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—220 cwts bones, Allymahomed Hassum; 13 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 25 bales cotton, Cawasjee Kewsojee and Co.

Conseit s—141¼ cwts coir yarn, Heptoola Ebaik Adam and Co; 55 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseedhur; 50 bales wool, Goculdas Cullianjee; 180 bales wool and 20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedas.

Branksome Hall s—2, 60 bags rice, Visram Ebram and Co; 82 cwts coir yarn, Lalmoon Rekhojee; 90 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Khuttow; 166 bales cotton, J C Bumbby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 500 bags rice, Edjee Cowasjee; 18 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Cella s—80 bags rice, Kessowjee Toolsedas.

Lord Eglington s—880 bags rice, Kessowjee Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—500 bags rice, Allarukhia Sazun; 1,000 bags rice, Nurree Kessowjee and Co; 17 bales hides, Aliybhoy Assur; 249 packages sheels, Bombay and Persian S N Co; 500 bags rice, Nanabhoy Vullibhoy; 5 cases shawls, Moreshbur Mohunlall.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Apis s—100 bags cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis s—200 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—6 cases silk, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—117 bales cotton, Hajee Jannahomed Abdoola Khalack; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 32 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 240 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 87 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia s—21 chests opium, Jairshhoy Peerbhoy; 14 chests opium, Merwanhoy Vizbhooandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 26th August, 1878.

*Means for * observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·743
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	79·0
General Direction of Wind .....SSW, S, SSE, S, SSE, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	232
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	18·71
" " " " 1877	36·92

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 26.

Dunsford, Lieut, 34th Bengal N I, on Med Cert, from Allahabad.

Heath, Lieut, Dy Asst Qr Mr Gl. on duty, from Deolalee.

Lucas, Lieut Col, R A, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Hickson, Surg, on duty, to Mhow.

AUGUST 27.

Reilly, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, to Surat.

Anderson, Lieut Col, 22nd B mbay N I, on leave, to Poona.

Evens, Quarter Master, 11 h Regt, on sick leave, to Poona.

Tully, Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 24.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr W F Oldham, Assistant Surveyor, has passed an examination in the Canarese language by the Lower Standard.

Lieut Shone, R E, Officiating Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

Mr Corrican, Assistant Engineer, Morar Division Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Central System.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Sindia Railway have passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani. Mr D A Dunn, Assistant Engineer, Mr G B Reynolds, Assistant Engineer.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, has been granted to Mr W J Galway, Superintendent of Way and Works of Rajputana State Railway.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST & SEPT., 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....28th, 10h., 50·9 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	{ 11 22 m { 11 36 a	5 1 m 5 34 a
Th. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	{ 11 56 m { ...	5 42 m 6 19 a
Fri. 30	.....	46	6 15	{ 0 18 m { 0 32 a	6 23 m 48 a
Sat. 31	.....	5 46	6 14	{ 1 3 m { 1 8 a	7 5 m 7 27 a
Sept. 1 Sun.	11thSunday afterTrinity	5 46	6 13	{ 1 48 m { 1 42 a	7 45 m 8 3 a
Mon. 2	.....	5 46	6 13	{ 2 29 m { 2 21 a	8 32 m 8 55 a
Tues. 3	.....	5 47	6 12	{ 3 35 m { 3 3 a	9 23 m 9 46 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAMSETJEE EDULJEE KHORY, &c.—We have already given you an opportunity of proving your ability, and as it is just possible to have a little too much of you, we must decline inserting your second letter.

VERITAS.—You had better ask our local contemporary for "Inquisitor's" name and address. Of course you will at once receive the information you desire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LEWIN—August 25th, at Parell, the wife of G. H. Lewis, Foreman, Carriage Shops, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

MACEWEN—August 26th, at the Victoria Gardens, the wife of R. MacEwen, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—BROWNE—August 21st, at Sambhur, by the Rev. A. E. Stone, Chaplain of Ajmere, John Monson Mitchell, Patrol, Inland Customs, to Evelyn Sophia (Eva), third daughter of the late William L Browne, Esq.

DEATHS.

HARRIS—August 22nd, at Simla, of croup, George Morgan, youngest son of Dr. W. P. Harris, Etawah.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1878.

A QUESTION of some public interest, now that we have taken Cyprus and may some day annex Asia Minor, is the possible resuscitation, or otherwise, of the cities of the dead. Is it possible to restore places which have lived their day and played their part in history? is it possible to bring back to life again the desolated decaying island which was once upon a time, and on account of its beauty and fertility, associated with Venus and the gods? There appears to be many speculators and promoters in London who are confident enough in the matter of rejuvenating Cyprus and in rendering the island beautiful for ever; but perhaps they are more confident of the credulity of their countrymen, if the truth were known, than of the practicability of the restoration alluded to. Certainly they are aware of the power of money, but they also know its limits. Money could, no doubt, drain the Cyprus marshes, replant the Cyprus groves, rebuild the ancient harbours, now choked with sand, restore cultivation long neglected, and do many other things most agreeable to the Cypriotes, but is the investment a sound one;—will it pay?—that is the question. The mere fact of Cyprus being Cyprus, and the latest acquisition to the British Empire, will not make sensible people invest their money in its restoration or development. They will want profits, dividends, but the resuscitation of ancient islands, or of cities, has not the ring of a "really good thing" about it; it smacks too much of Dousterswivel's divining rod, and of excavations made in search of buried treasures. If the recovered commerce and agriculture of Cyprus can be made to pay so much per cent., companies and money will not be wanting to reanimate the island, but will these things in Cyprus pay *anything* per cent? can an island which has been so long dying of exhaustion spring into sudden life again in a way to fill the pockets of its galvanisers? or will it only, like a corpse that has been exposed to the action of a galvanic battery, wear the appearance of life for a moment and then fall back to its former condition of death? On the nature of the answers to these questions hangs the fate of Cyprus, and perhaps the fate of other famous possessions of the ancients in the East; for, as we have said before, if there are better investments, more profitable investments elsewhere, capitalists will not go to the island with their money bags in hand to risk them there.

There are persons who regard Cyprus, and indeed all Syria, as under the ban of divine Providence. The curse that was pronounced on the Cities of the Plain, the fate which was predicted for Jerusalem, are bans, they think, to be fulfilled despite all the efforts and money of modern mankind. They go even further than the Scriptures, and weave a fanciful theory that the divine vengeance has handed over some of the fairest lands of the East to the Mahomedans as the divine instruments of vengeance on pagan enormities. Cyprus was once a classical paradise, but love and wine, Venus and Bacchus, played the deuce with it, even as some folks think they are now playing the mischief with London, with English society. And the result, to quote Dr. Clarke, the traveller, is this—"There is hardly upon earth a more wretched spot than Cyprus—agriculture neglected, inhabitants oppressed, population destroyed, pestiferous air, contagion, poverty, indolence, desolation." In short, as some thinkers would say, a land under a ban or curse; as others would have it, a land under that natural process of decay which can be seen in empires as well as in men, in countries as notably as in trees, or the works of men's hands. No one can doubt that some ancient cities and territories are past praying for, as Thebes and the deserts round Babylon the Great, but while most persons will readily admit that it would be sheer lunacy to think of rebuilding Thebes, or of taking it as the site of a new great city, or of cultivating countries fertile once but now sand-swept and desert, not so many will be able to assign any reason for this restriction of man's powers by Providence, or by the inscrutable laws of Nature, or what each one of us pleases to call it. All they can do is to ventilate fine poetic fancies about "the tide of Empire rolling from the East to the West," and of course of its having parts of the East only bare sand as the wave ebbed Westwards. Nevertheless, there are men, plenty of them, who are no-ways disconcerted by facts they cannot account for, but are rather stimulated thereby to the advocacy of the most dubious speculations. The tone of the London press in speaking of Cyprus is of this kind: Harbours *must* be made, marshes *must* be drained, the island *must* be replanted, as if these great works were the simplest things imaginable. We know better in India, notwithstanding that there is a great deal of theory even here upon development of resources. The millions which would be needful in order to rejuvenate old Cyprus might much more profitably be diverted to the development of new islands like New Zealand, but when the English people get a craze there is no comprehending their folly, and they do not comprehend it even themselves until they have had to pay for it in pocket, which, according to the latest telegrams, the crafty Turk is already expecting them to do.

But let us suppose, merely for the sake of illustration, that the attempt is made on a grand scale to open up Cyprus. In that event we in India will watch the process of development with much interest. In some respects the island resembles parts of Hindustan, and the questions the Cyprus Government will have to solve are often identical with those which perplex the administrators of British India. There is irrigation, for instance. It is already beginning to be admitted in the English press, now that the first blush of the acquisition is fading, that nothing can be done in Cyprus without irrigation. The old works of irrigation planned by the ancient possessors of the island can be traced by their ruins, just as we may trace them in Ceylon and India. Will the Government of Cyprus be content with tracing them and with antiquarian minutes on the phenomena? In Ceylon and India that is the usual course to pursue, and there is seldom any funds available, indeed, wherewith to pursue any other. It will be interesting to learn how that universal genius Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the assistance of his talented "tail," proposes to encounter one of the best vexed problems of Indian government. On a small scale Cyprus is India, so far as irrigation is in question, and the government of Cyprus has the advantage, which India has not, of public interest at home concentrated on the experiment. Then there is the forest and rainfall question so much discussed in India, and for which Cyprus offers,—if the island is not indeed moribund,—a capital field of inquiry. The trees have been cut down, even as in India; droughts have been invited, even as in India. Will it pay, will it be worth while, will the money be forthcoming to replant the island, even as it is suggested by some magnificent idealists that we should replant Hindustan? Again, there is the agriculture and exhaustion of the land question quite as assertive in Cyprus as Madras. How does Sir Garnet Wolseley propose to stimulate the indolent and poverty-stricken Cypriots into agricultural adventure and Mechi farming? *That* will be an interesting detail of Cyprian Government, and one which our ryots, if they are sensible, will watch with the liveliest interest. Cyprus is too small a place for its administrators only to talk in: they must *do* also, and there is consequently the greater chance of knotty problems being solved there if only on account of its limited area. Otherwise Cyprus and India are about on an equality for administrative experiment, the superior geographical situation of the island being balanced by the degeneration and decay which Providence or destiny seems to have ordained up to date for the peoples and countries of that part of the East which is sometimes fancifully called "the cradle of the human race."

There is one consolatory reflection for those who incline to the theory that there is no such thing as resuscitating the cities and places of the dead, and that is that fortifications are quite beside the question. We can fortify Jerusalem if we cannot rebuild it. We can make another Malta of Cyprus if the locusts should devour all the crops grown there. The dead do as well for batteries as the living, and whatever doubt there may be about the fertility of Cyprus, there can be none about its military strength. That is as strong as it was in the days of the lion-hearted king, perhaps stronger. For Richard, when he had his own particular Eastern question to settle, had no conception of the Euphrates Valley route and of the rail that is some day to start under the shadow of Cyprus for India. Cyprus, dead or living, will no doubt be made a strong place, possibly a tremendous fortress, but whether its military importance can develop its commercial and agricultural capacities is another thing. We will learn in time how far the theory of mortality pervades the island, and how far an island whose history was old before England's was known can be rehabilitated in modern fashions. In the meantime we are far from believing that the "unspeakable Turk" and his administration is the only curse the Levant labours under. We do not believe for one moment that the Turk has only to be bagged and baggaged, to revive everything all round. Our experiences in India teach us that a change of Government is not quite all that is needed to ensure the prosperity or even the development of a country.

NEWS OF YAKUB KHAN.

A REPORT has been received at Simla, which, however, is not yet authenticated, that Yakub Khan escaped during the confusion following on the death of Abdullah Jan, and fled in the direction of Ghazni. A year ago, however, it was reported and believed that Yakub had been partially reconciled to his father, who had as a token given him the Governorship of the province of Balkh.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

A TELEGRAM from Jullunder, dated 24th instant, reports very serious damage to the railway line in the Beas Valley. Six girder bridges are destroyed, and the line from Beas to Kurtarpore is badly damaged throughout. Booking of first and second class passengers was to have been resumed on Monday last, such passengers being carried by trolly, boat, and raft, but it is feared that there will be no possibility of goods traffic for some weeks to come, as East Boyne bridge is destroyed, and the line for half a mile on each side is ruined. The goods traffic will have to pass over the grand trunk road from Beas to Kurtarpore, which will doubtless be made ready for such traffic without delay.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 27.

I TELEGRAPHED to you yesterday the important news that the Viceroy has now given his sanction to the Cotton Frauds Bill passed last year by the Bombay Legislative Council. It will be remembered that this Bill was brought forward very reluctantly by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government in obedience to instructions received from the Secretary of State, who had been persuaded by influential "lobbyers"—to use a well-known American term—at the India Office to save the Cotton Frauds Department from the extinction with which it was threatened. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce called a public meeting which condemned the new Bill as, on the whole, a little worse than the old Act; and the Government of India concurred with the mercantile community of Bombay in thinking special legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade should cease. The Secretary of State, however, asked the Government of India to make a further reference to the Bombay Government on the subject; and, Sir Richard Temple having by this time succeeded Sir Philip Wodehouse, and Mr. Ashburner taken the place of Mr. Rogers, the local Government frankly turned its back upon itself, and, disregarding the opinions recorded by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, affirmed that it was necessary, in the interest of trade, to maintain the Cotton Frauds Department. The Viceroy has, therefore, been obliged to give way and to sanction last year's Bill; and so Mr. Ravenscroft has, with the help of Sir Richard Temple, finally triumphed over his enemies. It might have been safely predicted that Sir Richard would take this course, for the quarrel was really one between officials and non-officials, and the present Governor of Bombay is the bitterest foe that non-officials have in India. If you look back over the year and a half that has elapsed since Sir Richard took the reins of Government in this Presidency, you will find that he has systematically, and in some instances almost vindictively, set himself to the work of crushing such a semblance of public opinion as existed in Bombay and destroying the pride your citizens had begun to feel in institutions which recognized, in however slight a degree, the principle of self-government. Any observer must notice the decay of public spirit and of interest in public affairs which has been coincident with Sir Richard Temple's reign, and which is due to the Governor's habit of interfering, in an overbearing manner, to check the free expression of opinion, and to remind the public at every turn that India exists only for the benefit of the official class. The papers relating to what must now be called the new Cotton Frauds Act must, I suppose, soon be published, and then we shall see by what arguments Sir Richard supported a recommendation that Bombay merchants should not be allowed to manage their own business. The Governor's conduct in this matter is of evil augury for the consequences of the movement now going on for the purchase of the foreshore properties. Unless the working of the gigantic Government monopoly is controlled beforehand by regulations limiting the power of a Port Trust chiefly composed of officials to place heavy burdens on the trade of the Port, Mr. Graham's prediction that the Chamber of Commerce would soon have cause to regret having advised the purchase of these properties is, I fear, likely to be realized.

The negotiations between the Governments of India and Bombay for the transfer of Sind from this Presidency to the control of a Governor-General's Agent are proceeding slowly. A final reference has been made to the Bombay Government regarding some disputed questions that still require adjustment; but it is considered improbable that all the necessary arrangements for the transfer can be completed till towards the close of the official year 1878-79. At the same time, the plan of compensating Bombay for the loss of Sind by transferring the Central Provinces to this Presidency is under active discussion; and the two transfers will no doubt be effected simultaneously. As I have heard military men speculating as to the comparative merits of stations in Sind and the Central Provinces, I may mention that it is not proposed to make any change in the present distribution of troops. Bombay regiments will continue to garrison Sind, while Madrassees will still occupy Kamptee and other stations in the Central Provinces. I must say that the decision to separate the areas of military from those of civil jurisdiction seems impolitic, and likely to be productive of inconvenience, unless, of course, it is intended as a first step towards bringing the forces of all three Presidencies under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Favoured by splendid weather, the first day of the Regatta passed off very well yesterday. The sport was good, several of the races being well contested. I noticed but few Bombay faces among the crowd at Garden Reach. The Poona men down at the landing stage gave their crew a deserved cheer at the close of the race with the Bombay boat, but otherwise there was not much excitement. Driving home in the dusk of the evening, I was surprised to find our horses suddenly start as they were turning off the Kirkee road into the gateway of my house, and on looking ahead I saw the gateway was blocked by an elephant drawing an ordnance truck, which the driver had thoughtfully placed there to be out of the way of the carriages in the road. I have been asked several times to call attention to the dangerous practice which prevails here of sending these draught elephants about the public roads of a cantonment like that of Poona, which is for four months at least of the year a busy town. As the roads are totally unlighted, you may readily imagine that a pair of spirited horses, coming suddenly on one of these huge animals in the dark, might take fright, and the result would be a frightful accident.

I have spoken of most of the large balls already given or about to be given here; but I must not omit to mention the smaller dances at the mess rooms of the 2nd Queen's and the 5th N. I. last week. These pleasant dances lasted by arrangement from 9 till half past 12 o'clock only, a very sensible regulation for people who think it possible to have too much even of such a good thing as dancing; and invitations to them were much more eagerly sought for and more difficult to get than to the larger balls of the season.

The officers of Colonel Baigrie's old regiment the 109th (3rd Bombay Europeans), have subscribed to put up a brass tablet to the Colonel's memory in St. Mary's Church, and through the Commander-in-Chief, who has interested himself in the matter, have obtained the necessary permission from Government to place the tablet in a conspicuous place in the Church. This memorial is of course a separate thing from the monument erected at the grave by subscription among Colonel Baigrie's friends.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LEITER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

NOT many hours after I had despatched my letter last week the great debate on the Eastern Question had ended in an overwhelming victory for the Government. Everybody knew that the majority would be large, but no one had any idea that it would reach anything like the figure it did. The attitude of the Home Rulers, in particular, was something of a surprise; no less than fifteen went out in the same lobby as the Government, and the most effective speech on the side of the Government was made by Mr. Butt, the leader of the party.

The first question which the division has suggested is, whether or no we are to have a Dissolution. I think I have told you more than once in recent communications that Dissolution was for some time past a word in everybody's mouth. The general feeling was, that Lord Beaconsfield would, with advantage of the strong tide of public favour, ask the constituencies again for their verdict and so secure another five years' tenure of power. When he was going to the Congress some time ago, the Premier took, Sir William Harcourt, with whom he has very friendly relations, into his confidence, and told him that he had resolved on dissolving. Since, then, however, there is good reason for believing that he has completely changed his mind. It is seen that no future Parliament could be expected to be more favourable than the present. The docile majority is still ready to obey the dictates of the higher Powers, and the Liberal minority was never so hopelessly divided. I have some means of knowing the private sentiments of a considerable number of Liberal members, and I feel justified in saying, whether the fact be agreeable or not, that even the overwhelming majority in the last debate does not at all represent the completeness of the Liberal agreement in the Conservative policy. The point that weighs particularly with a section of Liberals is this—we have now signed this Anglo-Turkish Convention for better or for worse; there is no use in trying to go back upon it; be the bargain good or bad, we must only try to make the best of it. The language of some Liberal speakers,—especially of more than one below the gangway—gave room for the suspicion that the Liberal Ministry of the future would not feel bound to respect this heritage from their Conservative predecessors. Mr. Leonard Courtney, for instance, who is the representative of a certain amount of Radical opinion, declared amid the cheers of his *confreres* that he considered the Convention mere waste paper. Well, you can easily understand that even men who strongly disapprove of the Convention are not prepared to see the honour and word of the country thus nullified, and hence the wish is strong even among Liberals that the days of Liberal rule are very remote.

Meantime we are still in the same state of painful ignorance as to what the Convention really means. Last Saturday the Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were entertained by the City, and made orations of some length. I have had, for professional reasons, to very carefully peruse these utterances; and I candidly confess that I feel quite as much in the dark as ever. Lord Beaconsfield, of course, was eloquent on the merits of his own scheme; and there was a vast amount of dissertation on the beneficial influence of English money and English energy. But the inconvenient doubts which the action of the Government raise, were not one of them answered. Nobody, for instance, got from the speech of Lord Beaconsfield whether our future in Asia Minor is altogether dependent on the will of the Sultan, and if so, whether the assent of the Sultan is secured. Nobody can fail to observe the suspicious eagerness which the Prime Minister displays in praising the virtues of the present holder of the Ottoman throne. One may be very sure that a man who knows the use of words so well as Lord Beaconsfield does not employ these eulogies without an object. It is plain that Lord Beaconsfield had an object in these eulogies; it is quite as plain that the object was to conciliate the Sultan, and if the English Premier has to conciliate the Turkish ruler it naturally follows that English fortunes are to a considerable extent dependent on that ruler's will. The real fact I believe is, that our bargain with Turkey was made in hurry and excitement; that the main and leading idea of checkmating Russia thrust out of notice such subsidiary questions as the difficulty of the enterprise, the ambiguity of engagements, and the eternal slipperiness of the Turk. Neither Lord Beaconsfield nor anybody else really yet knows what it will all end in; from the Premier to the poorest of us, we are all in exactly the same position: we know not where we are.

Among the many boasts made in favour of his policy by Lord Beaconsfield was one to the effect that the peace he had made was likely to be enduring. Events seem daily to give the lie to this too hopeful augury. When I wrote last week I reflected the general, and, indeed, unanimous opinion, and was in complete agreement with the then known facts in saying that the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was likely to be completed in perfect peace. This week, however, has shown that these anticipations were altogether incorrect. The dissatisfaction in the Mussulman population at being handed over to the rule of a foreign Power has proved to be much deeper and more serious than anybody supposed. In one case it took the serious form of killing seventy Austrian Hussars. You will understand the shock with which such news fell on Europe, self-complacent at the supposed termination of a great and difficult problem. In Austria the effect was of course particularly visible. The subjects of Francis Joseph—at least the Hungarian portion of them—were always strongly averse to having any share in the plunder of Turkey. People of this way of thinking have, of course, made the most of this unhappy occurrence. Since the first fatal collision the hands of the croakers have been strengthened by other engagements between the insurgents and Imperial troops, the importance of which the official press vainly attempts to minimise. Crete is still dissatisfied, but the feeling in the rebellious island is said to have become a little more tranquil since Sir Austen Layard has undertaken to favour the cause of the islanders with the Porte. Finally, on this Eastern Question I have to remark, that some of the news which comes from Cyprus is of a decidedly alarming character. Mr. Archibald Forbes, who represents the *Daily News* in our new acquisition, is responsible for the statement that fever is alarmingly prevalent, and that already a large number of both officers and men are down with disease. The rent demanded for houses by the Greeks in Cyprus has been so exorbitant that Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff have determined to live under canvas. Altogether, Cyprus looks as if it would justify the prediction of Mr. Lowe in being at once cheap and nasty.

Having eaten our cake, the question, with characteristic impunity, presents itself—what are we to pay for it? This was the unpleasant problem which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to solve in face of the House of Commons this week. The result of his statement is, that not only has the Government spent the six millions which Parliament gave them, but a few thousands more. The Ministry has adopted an ingenious plan for preventing the people from feeling how much they have had to pay the Disraelian piper for the martial tune he has been playing for some time past to their intense delight. The payment of the money is to be "spread"—that is the happy euphemism by which Sir Stafford Northcote designates his somewhat thimble-rigging expedient—over some years; and so the task of paying the bill is to be left perhaps to other people. This device has caused much indignation in Liberal circles; and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers have both expended much powerful eloquence on its denunciation. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, secure of his majority, proceeds on his way in tranquillity; meets Opposition curses with a smile, and rebukes Opposition error with the gentleness of one more sorrowful than angry.

I was at the beginning of the week under the painful apprehension that Parliament would not supply me this week with any subject worth notice. Major O'Gorman, however, has fortunately come to my rescue. The Major is one of the most curious figures in Parliament. I don't know why it is, but perhaps he is personally the most popular man in the place; when he rises there is almost as great a rush as if an important Minister were about to speak; and his observations, whether witty or dull, serious or foolish, are greeted with an abundance of applause, usually reserved for official or ex-official voters. The secret, perhaps, of the Major's success is that he is of Falstaffian proportions, and has a certain dash of Falstaffian humour. He is, in fact, an Irish gentleman of the "rare ould sort," which exists more in the works of Lever than in real life. The result is that delinquencies which would bring down condign punishment on other people, are in his case passed over with a gratified laugh: his thunderous—for he has the voice of Stentor—and solemn "hear, hear," produces merriment; and his mere presence suggests the advent of some high comic and amusing incident. On Tuesday last it was the ill fate of the Major to see a relative of Malta's. This relative is still a Lieutenant after many weary years of service, and in spite, I believe, of official promises; and the Major thus wounded came down to the House ready to do or dare anything. When Colonel Stanley, the Minister for War, rose, he concluded that his hour had come. The brother of Lord Derby is one of the gentlest and most agreeable of men, whose halting and stumbling style is carried off by his amiable looks and soft-toned delivery! It was, therefore, with stupefaction and amazement that Colonel Stanley, on rising to make an important statement, found himself the object of the Major's bitter wrath. The holy anger of the gallant Home Ruler presented itself in the form of crying "hear, hear," at every second word the Minister for War pronounced. The oration accordingly proceeded in something like this fashion—"I" (hear, hear, from Major O'Gorman) I Sir, (near, hear from the same quarter,) have the—(cheers from the Major)—honour (hear hear) of (hear hear) presenting (loud cheers from Major O'Gorman,) to (hear, hear,) the (hear, hear,) House (prolonged cheering)—and so on, till Colonel Stanley could no longer proceed and had to resume his seat. The Speaker then had to intervene, and called the Major to order. But the gallant representative was in no yielding humour and refused to be checked. Again and again the Speaker appealed, but the Major remained obdurate; and the consequence was that the Speaker had to adopt the unusual course of "naming" the member. Then the Major retired and a resolution condemnatory of his conduct was, after some feeble protest, carried. But some off

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE "TIMES" ON OUR RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The *Times* in a strong article on Afghanistan says, that the policy of abstention towards that country having been tried and had failed, the Indian Government must intercede with the Ameer for Yakoob's liberation and restoration to his rank as heir-apparent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BATOUM QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.

The evacuation of Batoum has been postponed until the 12th September.

PROPOSED TURKISH LOAN.

The Porte, in order to introduce the needed reforms in the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, desires the aid of England in raising a loan upon the revenues of the Island of Cyprus.

THE INSURRECTION IN BOSNIA.

The Bosnians who attacked the 20th Division of the Austrians at Doboj without result, renewed their attacks on the 24th instant and were defeated, and compelled to fall back after nine hours continuous fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Consols to-day closed at 94⅜, being a further fall of ⅛.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The *Times*, in discussing the Central Asian Question, deprecates the adoption of an attitude of hostility towards the Ameer of Afghanistan, and says that the British Mission, if wisely conducted, will be far more effective than an army would be.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Cathay.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sales firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera 5⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1/7⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80
4½ per cent. do. 84½
5½ per cent. do. 85
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 112½
Bar Silver 52⅜
Abt. £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 27.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather showery; wind W.; thermometer max. 82; min. 74; W. B. 77; barometer 29·73.

CANARA, 5 a.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 84; barometer 29·844. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 21 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	86 92	95 57	93 16
August 26 Monday	0 ...	... ...	... ...
27 Tuesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total.....	86 92	95 57	93 16
Fall up to 26th August 1877...	49 12	... ...	... ...
,, ,, 27th ,, ,, ,, ...	38 92	45 83	

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COOMPTA, August 22.—The rainfall during the week ending the 21st inst. was 3·61 inches; previously registered 127·58; total for the season 131·09; up to same date last year 70 19. During the past week the weather has been extremely favourable for the rice crops, alternate sunshine and light showers being what was becoming an almost urgent requirement. It is still feared that the late heavy and continuous rains may have retarded the development of grain in the ear, but that no serious amount of injury appears, so far, to be ascertained. At the moment the rain again appears to have set in steadily.

THE Municipal Corporation continued the discussion on the subject of the Drainage loan yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee supported the Chairman's (Col. Hancock's) motion for borrowing at once the sixty lakhs of rupees estimated to be required to carry out the entire scheme. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's amendment, proposing to borrow only twenty-seven lakhs of rupees at present and proceed with the most urgently required portions of the scheme as an experiment, was supported by several speakers, including Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotamdas, and the Hon. Mr. Morsrjee Gooculdas. The last named gentleman stated that he estimated the additional cost which would be entailed on the Municipality in carrying out the entire drainage scheme by the refusal of the Government of India to grant the loan, at twenty lakhs of rupees. Dr. Blaney, who, having at one time been unfavourable to the scheme, seems now to be excessively anxious to see it carried through in as complete a manner as possible, moved a second amendment to the effect that "sixty five lakhs" should be substituted for "sixty lakhs in the original motion proposed by Colonel Hancock, the extra five lakhs being intended to be applied to the construction of water closets and latrines, which Dr. Blaney thinks should be provided generally by the Municipality as well as house connections, to ensure their being always of a proper description. The result of the discussion was that Mr. Nowrojee's amendment—having been altered by the diversion of the Sonapore drain being excluded from the list of the works to be undertaken at once, as not coming within the scope of the twenty-seven lakhs to be borrowed—was carried by the large majority of twenty votes against seven.

WE hear that at the Entrance Examination of the Elphinstone High School held in June, about 140 candidates appeared, of whom half were admitted. There are altog ther 21 classes in this school, and scholarships were given to those who obtained the greatest number of marks during the term, and at the terminal examination. These are tenable for six months. To gain a scholarship is generally considered praiseworthy, and at the English Universities those who are so fortunate are envied by their fellow-students who are the great majority; so in this case where there are about 750 blanks and only 21 prizes, those students who win the latter are to be congratulated. The preliminary examination begins this week. Its object is to decide as to the students who have a fair chance of passing the Matriculation Examination. The fees collected last month amounted to Rs. 2,735.

A TELEGRAM in the *Pioneer*, dated London, 23rd Aug., states—"The scheme for Indian cadres of Artillery and Engineers, drawn up on the basis of the Artillery Retirement Scheme granted in 1872, and also on the recent Royal Warrant, has passed through the India Office."

THE Chenab in the neighbourhood of Multan is in a greater state of flood than ever has been recorded. It is stated that the soundings at Sherabah bunder indicate a rise in the river of three feet over the highest flood known to the oldest inhabitant of the place. Considerable damage, it is believed, has been occasioned to both life and property in the villages situated on the Chenab banks.

AN immediate reduction in the strength of the British fleet on the China station is to be made, and the whole of the ships which were lately ordered there under sudden pressure, both from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, will be withdrawn.

A CORRESPONDENT who lately returned from Cashmere writes—"The only wonder to every one who has witnessed the state of Cashmere is, that Government, instead of closing only the Murree route, has not altogether prohibited any British subject from entering the country. Famine and distress in their worst forms rage throughout Cashmere, villages are deserted and whole districts depopulated. One well-known village of ordinarily about 300 inhabitants now contains a *fakir*, one goat, and two fowls. The people have died in hundreds trying to make their way out of the country. The dead bodies of 50 inhabitants of a village now occupied by one Government sepoy were found in a nullah on a neighbouring pass. In Srinugur, where food has been stored and the effects of the famine are not as much felt as in the outlying villages, the misery and supplications of the starving and dying are described by eye-witnesses as heart-rending and appalling. Bad as the present state is, the prospects of the future are almost more gloomy: the area of land under rice cultivation is about one-fourth of what it is in ordinary years. It is absurd to talk of the circulation of money, the beggars even will not accept it, but pray for the scraps of food from your table, and laborers on receiving their four annas a day pay entreat you instead to give them one anna's worth of rice. Money is of no use where there is no food to be purchased. Wheat and rice of a most inferior description (half husks) are sold to the servants of European visitors, the former at 7 seers the rupee, the latter at 15 seers; but grain is so scarce that on no conditions can one servant get more than a seer a day, sometimes they cannot even get that amount. God only knows how the poor Cashmerees exist at all."

JUGGUNATH is in a bad way since his hereditary protector, the Rajah of Pooree, has gone to live in the Andamans. The affairs of the temple have been found to be in a pitiable state, the Rajah having grossly mismanaged the revenues. His mother the Ranee has done all that her ingenuity could suggest, but there are serious arrears in the pay and perquisities of the servants of the temple and family dependants, to pay up which would take a large revenue. Since the conviction of the Dibya Singh Deb, the pension to the family has been stopped, and the local feeling is that the Ranee is harshly treated by having the sins of her son visited on her own head. The Commissioner is said to be of the same opinion, but his applications for leave to pay the pension to the Ranee in the proportion she formerly received have been disregarded. A further calamity in the shape of a famine has long been hanging over Pooree, and the late car festival was a miserable affair. There were no large contributions by devotees, the Ranee had to bear all the expenses. At first no timber for the great cars could be got, as the usual agent blankly refused to send an inch of wood; it seemed as if Juggunath would have to dispense with his customary airing. However, the Ranee was indefatigable; in spite of the lack of devotion on the part of her Ooryahs she faithfully did the work of her worthless son. There is some talk, according to the *Patriot*, of putting the estate in the Court of Wards; anyhow, it will be a good thing if Fate taken the opportunity to let Juggunath's temple fall to ruins, and his festival die out of men's memories.

THE *Pioneer*—Broadly, the whole body of charges against the North-West Government has not only broken down, has not only been indirectly discredited by the fact that the Government of India has minutely considered the action of the North-West Government last winter and has approved of it; but has gradually revealed itself in its true colours as a bold dash at notoriety on the part of its authors, having no roots in any genuine conventions, or honest feeling about the welfare of the people, resting on no evidence that would bear sifting, and kept up because certain persons were so delighted with the sense of importance they derived from having drawn out an answer from a Lieutenant-Governor *in propria personæ*. That, however mistaken, the attack on the North-West Government had been of a nature to deserve respect, its managers would have been careful to re-cast their criticism by the light of the crushing answers we gave to, at all events, certain points in their indictment. Even if their trust in informants not worthy of trust had survived these explanations, as regards other questions left untouched they should have been eager to give up accusations shown to be false. But this has never been done. On untruths instead are steadily repeated and enlarged on. Under these circumstances the indignation they first aroused fades away into contempt; and however "distinct" such statements may be, we cannot agree with the *Englishman* in thinking that they *require* distinct contradiction.

THE first steamer to Cyprus has been despatched. The Napoli, the first of a line from London to Larnaca, left on Aug. 3, with a number of passengers and a full cargo of miscellaneous goods. Previous to the steamer's departure from Gravesend the passengers forwarded the following telegram:—"To Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Osborne, Isle of Wight.—A few loyal subjects, passengers on board the Napoli, being the first steamer sailing from the River Thames to your newly-acquired island of Cyprus, beg leave to tender their respectful homage before leaving."

THE Lahore paper writes—"We should have thought that the 'solemn engagements' of Russia could hardly be mentioned now without exciting laughter among persons of any faction or party. Yet we see that Government is supported by public opinion in resisting Russian interference with Afghanistan, chiefly because this is supposed to be contrary to her solemn engagements. But it is good to see that when nearly all the mischief has been completed, which a long course of our masterly inactivity led up to, the English public is beginning to find something menacing in the Russian advance in Central Asia. So the Press is good enough to support the Viceroy in sending a mission to Cabul. We trust the Press will be equally liberal in their support of a still more necessary step than the despatch of a mission, viz., the assembly of an army to back it up."

ADMIRAL SIR J. E. COMMERELL, V.C., K.C.B., had an audience of his Majesty the Sultan on the 30th July, and met with a most gracious and cordial reception. The Constantinople paper says—"The Sultan expressed his high appreciation of the services rendered by the British fleet in the late season of danger to his Majesty's Empire. The Sultan never fails to impress his foreign visitors by the lucidity of his views on public questions, and to convince all who have the privilege of conversation with him that he possesses in an unusually high degree those gifts of heart and mind which are most to be desired in the rulers of nations. One unanimous hope is always expressed by those who have the honour of hearing Abdul Hamid's views from his own lips, viz., that the crushing burden of anxiety which has been laid upon him from the commencement of his reign may be so lightened as to allow his Majesty a period of repose, in which to give practical expression to his ardent desires for promoting the welfare of his subjects."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(The Pioneer.)

It may, we fear, be taken for granted that the Shah's Government, for the time at least, is wholly Russian in its proclivities; and we shall not be surprised to hear before long that the concentration of Russian troops on Kizil Arvat and the Oxus has been followed by a joint occupation of Merv, such as was proposed by Russia three or four years ago, but rejected by Persia at the advice of the British Minister. This would be an awkward complication, and one hardly to be avoided without measures almost too strong to be justifiable, or the use of the medium which proved effectual after all ordinary diplomatic means had failed, for procuring the dismissal of Count Ronvy from Teheran in 1809. It is to be counted fortunate that England has ceased for the present to be represented at that capital by an official so personally distasteful to the Shah as the minister whose departure on leave we announced a short time ago.

There is another source of disagreement with Persia which furnishes a powerful argument for an embassy to Cabul. Article the second, clause 3, sixth gadee, of the Treaty concluded at Paris between Persia and England in March 1857, the Shah agrees, in case of differences between Persia and Herat or Afghanistan, to refer them for adjustment to the friendly offices of England. When Earl Russell refused, when called upon by Persia, to adjust the rival claims of herself and the Afghans to the possession of Sistan, it might have been thought that this clause had become a dead letter. This, of course, was at the time when England was in the height of the masterly inactivity policy, and unworthy to interfere in Afghan affairs. But when a new order of things was inaugurated by Lord Mayo, and Afghanistan became for a time the protege of England, a marriage was taken of the treaty to stop Persian aggression in Sistan by the Goldsmid arbitration, with the result of estranging both parties. Were our relations with the Ameer to continue in the state that they have been in for the last two years or more, we would clearly have embarrassing were Persia in her turn to call upon us to use our friendly offices to adjust frontier disputes; and this fact furnishes a weapon for the annoyance of England, which the Shah, at the instigation of his Muscovite friends, is far from unlikely to use on his return.

However, as far as Persia is concerned, the paths of diplomacy lie in comparatively open ground. In Afghanistan it is very different. What the Russians are doing on the Oxus, to what extent they have attained influence in Afghan Turkestan, and what have been the real objects sought by their recent emissaries at Cabul, are matters of which the public knows nothing, and Government, we fancy, little more. We are not Russophobists; indeed we think that the events of the last six months have pretty clearly shown that England has nothing to fear from Russia, as long as she makes up her mind to be neither bullied nor cajoled. But there is a wide difference between fear and neglect of obvious precautions. A general commanding a hundred thousand men should not fear the neighbouring of an enemy's *corps d'armee* of a quarter the number; but this does not make him let all his men go to sleep, without posting vedettes and sentries, or taking the ordinary means to find out what he is about. Comparisons of Lord Lytton with Lord Auckland, and solemn warnings that we are on the high road to repeat the blunders of 1839—42, are of course to be expected from the organs of Russia in the Press at home and in India. It is useless to point out to fanatics of this stamp that the first and the second Afghan wars were, from a military point of view, on the complete success, though their brilliancy was dimmed by the terrible episode of the retreat from Cabul, a disaster solely due to the incapacity of the chiefs. Such people are equally unable or unwilling to understand the entire change in our frontier towards Afghanistan wrought by the annexation of the Punjab. So long as the Ameer's dominions remained isolated on all sides but India, we could afford to let him go his own way, but now that his frontier practically marches with that of the Czar as well as our own, it would be madness to allow him to become the vassal of a power which has the best of reasons—that of the thwarted ambition—to dread and detect England. A peaceful embassy to-day may prevent a war six months or a year hence.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 9TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Nizam, Commander A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 6 o'clock with the English Mails of the 9th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Leach.
Mr and Mrs C Dodd
Mrs Litton
Mrs Hannant.
Mr and Mrs Matthew and infant.
Major and Mrs Macnaghten and 2 infants.
Miss Murray.
Col J N Colthurst.
LIEUT E Adamson.
Mr John F Casey.
Mr Coleman.
Miss S Cripps.
Mr and Mrs Latham.
Mr Garland.
Mr D Jeffary.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Jos Humphries.
Mr Francis.
Miss Francis.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J K Sim.
Mr FitzGerald.
Mr and Mrs Maltby.
Mr D C Shroff.
Mr Sapoorjee Jewajee.
Mr D M Limjee.
Mr K G Pallonjee.
Mr R Tully.

FROM SUEZ—Lieut Col M Heathcote.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Connaught's Annuity Bill was read a second time. On Monday Lord Northbrook presented a petition from Calcutta complaining of increased taxation and unnecessary public expenditure. Lord Cranbrook contested some of the statements in the petition, but admitted that fresh public works in India should not be sanctioned without serious consideration. On Tuesday Lord Campbell having asked a question relating to the sacrifice of civil employment by the men of the Army Reserve upon being called out for service, Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the prompt obedience and excellent behaviour of those men.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate upon Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed by Lord Elcho, who supported the amendment. He was replied to by Mr. W. E. Forster, and among the succeeding speakers were Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Hamond, Mr. Laing, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Roebuck, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bott, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon the division 285 were voted for the resolution 195, and against it 338, showing a majority for the Government of 143. On Monday Mr. Bourke stated that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been instructed to inquire the object of the Russian expedition to Balkh. A long debate ensued with reference to the execution on board Her Majesty's ship Beagle of a South Sea Islander for murder. Lord G. Hamilton afterwards moved the Education Vote, amounting to £2,149,000, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a supplementary financial statement, showing that a balance of extra expenditure of £4,307,000 remained to be provided for, which he proposed to do by Exchequer Bonds. The causes of the expenditure and the mode of meeting it were sharply criticised by Mr. Childers, Mr. Gladstone, and other members, but no opposition was made, and the formal resolution was reported. At a subsequent period of the evening Major O'Gorman was called to order for interrupting the Secretary for War and refusing to obey the Speaker's direction, was named, and a resolution directing him to withdraw was passed. On Wednesday Major O'Gorman attended in his place, and expressing his regret for his conduct, and apologizing to the Speaker of the House, all further proceedings were abandoned. Mr. C. Lilke gave notice of a question relating to the reported Russian advance upon Afghanistan. The Supplemental Army Estimates were discussed at some length, and were agreed to. On Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a supplementary financial statement, showing that a balance of extra expenditure of £4,307,000 remained to be provided for, which he proposed to do by Exchequer Bonds. The causes of the expenditure and the mode of meeting it were sharply criticised by Mr. Childers, Mr. Gladstone, and other members, but no opposition was made, and the formal resolution was reported. On Friday the Supplemental Army Estimates were discussed at some length, and were agreed to. On Monday Lord Northbrook presented a petition from Calcutta complaining of increased taxation and unnecessary public expenditure. Lord Cranbrook contested some of the statements in the petition, but admitted that fresh public works in India should not be sanctioned without serious consideration. On Tuesday Lord Campbell having asked a question relating to the sacrifice of civil employment by the men of the Army Reserve upon being called out for service, Lord Bury and the Duke of Cambridge warmly praised the prompt obedience and excellent behaviour of those men.

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ENGLISH PLEDGES AND TURKISH GUARANTEES.

(Pall Mall Gazette, August 9.)

MR. FAWCETT was precluded by the forms of the House from moving last night the resolution of which he had given notice: but the brief debate which he succeeded in raising on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish Convention in one sense completely answered its purpose: that is to say, it elicited a reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer which must finally dispose of all doubts as to the character of the compact into which the Government have entered with respect to Asiatic Turkey. The silence of Sir Stafford Northcote on a point of vital importance to the ministerial case has at last become as significant as speech; because we have now seen this silence maintained in the face of a challenge delivered point-blank and going to the root of the matter. Mr. Fawcett did not complain, he said, that the Government were not "prepared to state the nature of the reforms they wished to introduce into Asiatic Turkey, or of the guarantees they would demand for the carrying out of those reforms; sufficient time had not elapsed to enable them to do so." But though Mr. Fawcett did not ask for a statement of the guarantees for Turkish reforms, his whole speech was one continuous invitation to the Government to give some assurance that these guarantees would be provided. He quoted against them from one of last year's Blue-books their own emphatically declared opinion that "the Porte is powerless to guarantee the execution of reforms in its provinces by Turkish officials, who accepted them with reluctance and neglected them with impunity;" and he pertinently asked what had happened since then to give the Government any confidence that the Porte would be able to exert its authority, to guarantee reforms. "One might" he declared, "as well whistle to the wind or talk to the tide as attempt to reform the Government of Turkey unless guarantees were provided by the Porte for the execution of those reforms." Here, then, was a direct challenge to the Government to declare, if they could declare, that certain guarantees "outside Turkey" had already been arranged upon with the Porte *before* the Convention was concluded; or, in default of this, to assure Parliament that the Porte has always been and now is ready and willing to enter into such an agreement with us. These are declarations which no Minister would hesitate to make if the facts permitted him—nay, they are declarations which he would welcome the opportunity of making, and which he could make in half a dozen words. But what said Sir Stafford Northcote on this all-important question of guarantees? Nothing. The very word is scarcely to be found in his speech, and the subject is avoided therein with the utmost care. There is the old irrelevance about the Government being unreasonably expected to "come forward immediately with a cut-and-dried scheme of reform," when all that is expected of them is a short answer to the plain question. Has the Porte already agreed, or, if not, will the Porte, agree to give to England such control over Turkish reforms as will make those reforms a reality, and save the Convention from being a sham? To this question there is no answer and no attempt at an answer to be found from one end of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech to the other.

We repeat, therefore, that the silence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the presence of so direct a challenge has become as significant as speech; and that when he sat down without having answered the above-quoted question at all, it was as though he had boldly replied to it with a "No." We may henceforth take it for granted that no external guarantees for the reforms have been either provided or promised by the Porte; and that her Majesty's Government either shrink from demanding the necessary control over the administration of Asiatic Turkey, or, having demanded it, feel no confidence that it will be conceded by the Porte—and submitted to by those European Powers who regard our action in this matter with so much jealousy. That, we say, has become the irresistible inference from ministerial silence and evasion; and it is an inference which is utterly fatal to the reality of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Nay, it is more and worse than this; for it is fatal to the idea that the Government, in concluding that Convention, could themselves have believed its reality, or have meant it for anything more than a temporary expedient for distracting the attention of the country from their discomfiture at Berlin. What other conclusion, indeed, is possible from all the circumstances of the case? The Government did not require Mr. Fawcett's citations from Blue-books to convince them that Turkish reforms unsecured by non-Turkish guarantees were purely illusory. They knew that before they had decided upon the terms to be their watchword they are. They knew as well as their Opposition critics that English control would be necessary in Asia Minor if Turkish misrule and the dangers to which it gives rise, the intrigues of which it forms a pretext, were to be brought to an end. If then they have obtained such powers of control—if, as seems so probable, they never even asked for them—before pledging their country to the military defence of Asia Minor, there is but one way in which they can with any sort of plausibility be explained. It is not to be supposed that they really meant to guarantee a territory against invasion without taking at least some security against the astounding provocations which its occupation would call out on the invader. It is not to be supposed that they really meant to place British arms and British resources at the complete disposal of corrupt Turkish pashas—themselves probably by no means friendly but at the weak Government of Constantinople, and in a position to embroil us with Russia whenever they think fit, or whenever Russia make it worth their while. But since this is what in effect they did—since this is what we can only believe if they signed the Anglo-Turkish Convention without obtaining at least a general undertaking from the Porte to submit to English control—we can only acquit that Convention Gladstone's charge of "insanity" by supposing it to have been from first to last a sham. To execute it in its present shape would be so disastrous that it can never have been meant for execution at all. What it was meant for was to serve the special and temporary purpose of satisfying English public opinion; and that purpose served, it was and is to be quietly laid aside.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE Lord Mayor said, I have the privilege this evening of welcoming the Majesty's Ministers to the Mansion House. During the last two years this country has passed through a period of great anxiety. Whether any nation, however great, andhowever rich, shall pursue the arts of peace, or be engaged in a sanguinary and a costly war, must be matter of serious moment. After great anxiety and suspense has been relieved—I hope her Majesty's Ministers have been ably supported by the country to continue to us the blessings of peace—"a peace with honour." The two chief Plenipotentiaries have to day had their services acknowledged by a full meeting of London, that their responsibility was shared by all their colleagues. They are all heartily welcomed here by me this evening. My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I give you "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers, coupled with the name of that illustrious name of the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the audience rising in a body when the noble Earl rose to reply. Silence being restored,

THE BEACONSFIELD (who appeared to be touched by the warmth of his reception) said—My Lord Mayor,—It is now nearly three years ago since I stated to one of your predecessors—I think in this hall—that there was every disturbance in a distant province of the Turkish Empire which might be looked upon with a conviction that they might become more serious. At that time the three Imperial Powers, who from their contiguity to that province necessarily had a more direct and intimate connection than England had, communicated with this country upon the subject; and we felt satisfied that, although their connection with that province might be more direct, it was not more considerable than that of England. We then took an opportunity of stating to the Lord Mayor, to your predecessor that her Majesty's Government had well considered the circumstances, that those great interests of England which might be involved should be sedulously guarded, and that we were resolved to uphold and maintain them (cheers). Well my Lord, since that time many things have happened of great moment. For the last two years an impending general war has been apprehended by every country. There has been the absolute occurrence of a great war, limited in its area but stupendous and sanguinary. There have been fears, and well-founded fears, that the balance of power in the Mediterranean, in which England is so deeply interested might be subverted. There have been fears that Russia would establish ports in the Ægean, and that the neutrality of the Straits, which had been looked upon as a cardinal point by this country, was about to be abolished. There were apprehension, and well founded apprehensions, that Asia Minor was about to be conquered and that the established influence of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf would be seriously endangered. There has been in this interval a Conference at Constantinople, and there has been as you well know a Congress at Berlin (cheers). Those fears and those apprehensions have passed away. Those startling contigencies, these enormous vicissitudes? The outcome has been a general peace in Europe (cheers)—a peace which I believe will be enduring (cheers). And why my Lord do I believe peace will be enduring? Because, I say that the Power that has benefitted by this peace and no one is humiliated. If you take the two belligerents, beginning with Russia, there is no doubt that the decision of the Congress of Berlin forced Russia to relinquish certain conquests which she had made in Europe; but at the same time there was a due regard to the military honour of that great Power and that was left in her hands which could not be denied to a conqueror who had entered the capital and the metropolis of their (opponent) cheers. With regard to Russia also there are other considerations in this peace which must not be omitted. The peace which has been made is a great check to the preponderance of the military party in Russia—a party by no means the most essentially powerful, a party by no means the most numerous, a party which does not count in its ranks the most eminent men in that country, but a party which has had the ascendancy for a long time, which has done evil deeds, and under Governments which ought not to have permitted them—a party which has made everybody fearful and restless, and which now has learned, for the first time, that principles of self-government are not to be found in the sabre, that party to act with unity, and to divert the energies of Russia from the development of those resources which that country especially requires, and which if pursued will add greatly to the happiness of its people. It is to have this party, my Lord Mayor, let us look at it, that the condition of the other belligerent. To form an accurate conception of his position you must remember that only a few months ago countless legions of his foes were raiding at the very gates of his capital. His finest provinces had been conquered; and, notwithstanding the valour of his troops, which all recognise and admire, his resources were exhausted. Well, the Congress of Berlin has made that conquering host relinquish the greatest and the wealthiest portion of his conquests; for the Sultan of Turkey, who had not a square mile of territory left, has now in Europe a rich and abundant country, which in area is equal to England and Wales; while in the Asiatic portion of his dominions his anxiety has terminated, and he knows well that an opportunity is now given when the resources of his country may be developed with the advantage of that tranquility which they scarcely ever before knew (cheers). So much I have said for the belligerents. Let us look for a moment at the position of the neutral Powers. The first, and in these matters the most important of the neutral Powers, is Austria, and Austria has acquired the position of Bosnia, with the approval of Turkey, occupied an important province, which was no source of wealth, but a source of weakness to the Porte, but which in the possession of Austria, promises to be a source of strength. What has been effected by that organisation and conspiracy which has already wrought so much disadvantage to the happiness of the world. In the position which she will now occupy you may look forward to improvement in countries which have never before flourished, and whose condition has been a perpetual menace to Europe, of trouble, and of warfare. If you look to the position of the two Mediterranean Powers—France and Italy—they have the satisfaction of knowing that the balance of power in the Mediterranean has not been disturbed. They have obtained that peace which no Powers are more interested in than themselves, and they know well that England is pursuing a policy in that part of the world which may lead to the increase of the wealth and happiness of society in which they are sincerely and even cordially invited by England to participate. My Lord Mayor, I need say nothing about the great peacemaker, Germany. Germany was the first to invite this Congress, and Germany, from the first, has said that all that she required was the peace of Europe, and that object has been attained (cheers). There remains, then, only our own country, and I can appeal to what has occurred. I can appeal with confidence to the great settlement which is known to all of you, and which is in every man's mouth, to ask you whether I have redeemed the pledge which I gave three years ago that her Majesty's Ministers would maintain the interests of their country (cheers). I feel confident that they have not only maintained the interest of their country, but that they have secured the independence of Europe. My Lord, I need hardly have been at the interesting scene of this day to feel that, although the citizens of London do justice, and more than justice, to the operations of the Congress at Berlin, and to the labours of my noble friend and myself in the assembly, the people of England are more interested, I believe, in the Convention of Constantinople than even in the Peace of Berlin (Hear, hear). My Lord Mayor, Europe has a prospect now for the first time which she never enjoyed before. She has brought before her for her study and her development a great Continent, which nature has gifted with infinite wealth, and which, so far as its government and administration are concerned, has unhappily for countless ages fallen to races not distinguished in the art of government. I know it is said that the engagements which the Sultan of Turkey has entered into with us may be mere paper engagements. We are told that before this, in the year 1856, at the peace of Paris, engagements of this kind for the reform of the government of his dominions have been easily made and completely evaded. But there is no similarity in the two positions (hear, hear). In the Treaty of Paris there was no engagement on the part of the Sultan to Europe. In the Convention of Constantinople there is a distinct engagement on the part of the Sultan to England, and, independently of the immense differences of these two circumstances, independently of the rights and privileges of interference which, under the convention of Constantinople we possess, I am bound to say that we are too lately in our decisions, often arrived at without investigation, often adopted with precipitancy, from the last person whose opinion should be disregarded, and we are not justified in saying that it is by any means a hopeless task, even if we had not the right to appeal to the Sultan for the good government of his dominions—we have not the right to assume that, of his own motion, he would not initiate reforms. I would recall to your recollection one of the most interesting documents that ever has appeared on the subject. I will not quote the despatches of consuls, whether English or not. Some of them are full of valuable matter, but they may be naturally affected by the bias of their nations or their parties. But there was a body of men in Turkey—men of the highest principle, and of even a sublime character, men who devoted their lives to the benefitting of their fellow creatures, and who sought no reward but the satisfaction of their own consciences, and they were the American missionaries. The American missionaries were scattered over every part of Turkey, and when this war commenced—on false pretences in a great degree—the American missionaries addressed the Emperor of Germany, and said that it was their duty to appeal to him; that they had lived in and inhabited every part of the Ottoman Empire, and that since the Treaty of Paris and the Crimean war the improvement in the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was most remarkable and striking. They mentioned in that document that the regard for life and property was now extreme; they mentioned that that document that was the most highly personed, and that toleration was most complete. But these changes could only have been effected by the influence of the Sultan himself, for there was no power in Europe at that time to which he had a right to appeal to him to interfere in the management of his subjects. Therefore I do not believe that we shall find the same obstacles on the part of the Sultan himself against these great changes. Indeed, I believe that our protectorate, if carried into effect, will add much to the wealth and welfare of the world (cheers). I will not a dwell on the details of these matters, that is will be conceded by the Governments of great reputation, a man who may be considered as a statesman, and who has held great posts in the country where he is employed, and he said to me, "There is only one thing to fear, and that is the sudden withdrawal from great experiment which England is about to undertake. Let your motto be justice, and if justice is exercised and attained, you will find such a change in the character and conduct of the people that at the end of a very few years you will scarcely believe they are the same country" (cheers). I therefore look forward with great confidence to the policy of the Government which has occupied Cyprus (hear, hear) and which will exercise an active beneficial influence over Asia Minor. That duty the Government has to do is to secure tranquility and other. As soon as tranquility and order are general—and this mainly depends upon administration and justice—I shall leave the rest with confidence in the energy and enterprise of Europe. I will not limit my hopes merely to the energy and enterprise of my countrymen. I would rejoice if I saw France and Italy profiting, and profiting greatly, from the operations which we were the first to conceive, which we first set on foot, and the determination of England (cheers). Before I sit down, my Lord, I feel that there is one remark which I must ask your permission to offer to your guests. I never knew in my time, never since I have had any share or acquaintance with public affairs—I never knew any time the relations between the Great Powers of Europe were so essentially friendly as the are at the present moment (cheers). I make no exception with regard to Russia. We did not go to war, fortunately, with Russia; and the great statesmen with whom we were placed in communication knew well the great advantage, in negotiating with England, that we had not incurred the enmity of the two Powers. I believe there are no men more anxious to develope the resources of their country than the statesmen of Russia. They have felt the conviction that the restless and warlike spirit in one which must debase, and perhaps even ruin their empire. With regard to the other Powers of Europe, I will notice only one, because have been favoured with accounts which certainly are totally at variance with those which reach my self-exposing it to have been from first to last a sham. To execute it in its present shape would be so disastrous that it can never have been meant for execution at all. What it was meant for was to serve the special and temporary purpose of satisfying English public opinion; and that purpose served, it was and is to be quietly laid aside.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO LORD BEACONSFIELD.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

THE Lord Mayor said, I have the privilege this evening of welcoming the Majesty's Ministers to the Mansion House. During the last two years this country has passed through a period of great anxiety. Whether any nation, however great, andhowever rich, shall pursue the arts of peace, or be engaged in a sanguinary and a costly war, must be matter of serious moment. After great anxiety and suspense has been relieved—I hope her Majesty's Ministers have been ably supported by the country to continue to us the blessings of peace—"a peace with honour." The two chief Plenipotentiaries have to day had their services acknowledged by a full meeting of London, that their responsibility was shared by all their colleagues. They are all heartily welcomed here by me this evening. My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I give you "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers, coupled with the name of that illustrious name of the Prime Minister, the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the audience rising in a body when the noble Earl rose to reply. Silence being restored,

THE BEACONSFIELD (who appeared to be touched by the warmth of his

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON. CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In SKEINS or on REELS. Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case 3 plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS & NAPKINS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed a NEW and well SELECTED STOCK of the above with new and pretty designs; all are marked very low in price. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

DAMASK CLOTHS, In various Designs, 8/4, or 2 yards square. Prices ..... from Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 8/10, or 2 by 2½ yards long. From ..... Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/4, or 2½ yards square. From ..... Rs. 15 Rs. to 22 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/12, or 2½ by 3 yards long. From ..... Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 25 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/16, or 2½ by 4 yards long. From ..... Rs. 18-8 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/20, or 2½ by 5 yards long. From ..... Rs. 25 to Rs. 38 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long. From ..... Rs. 30 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, 10/28, or 2½ by 7 yards long. From ..... Rs. 48 each.

DAMASK CLOTHS, FOR MESS USE, 10/24, or 2½ by 6 yards long ..... Rs. 65 each. 10/29, or 2½ by 7 yards long ..... Rs. 75 each.

PIECE DAMASK, CUT BY THE YARD, MOST USEFUL TO MESSES, 2½ YARDS WIDE, Per yard ..... Rs. 6-8.

20-INCH SLIP DAMASK, Per yard ..... Rs. 1-12

BEST QUALITY DAMASK NAPKINS, 3/4 by 7/8 ..... Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 per dozen. Round D'Oyles ..... Rs. 6-8 per dozen. Square D'Oyles ..... Rs 8-8 per dozen.

TOWELS, BEDDING, &c.

TOWELS.

CASH'S PATENT FRICTION TOWELS. Brown, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 per dozen. White, Rs. 3-4 each, or Rs. 36 " Christy's Brown Turkish Towels, from Rs. 24 per dozen. White Honeycomb Towels, Rs. 13-8 per dozen. White Turkish Bath Sheets, Rs. 5-12 each.

PILLOW CASES. Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6. Long Cloth do. " " 3/

SHEETS. Ready for immediate use from Horrock's best Stout Long Cloth. Single Bed, per pair Rs. 10-8. Double do. " 19.

PILLOWS. Cotton Pillows for Travellers, Rs. 2-8 each. English Horse Hair do. " 8-8 " English Feather do. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BLANKETS. 12/4 White, Real Bath Blankets, each Rs. 13. 12/4 Scarlet do. " 13. Infants' Blankets, finest Saxony Wool, Bound Blue or Pink, per pair Rs. 8-8.

WHITE TOILET COVERS. Best White Marsala with fringe, an assortment of pretty designs

A STOCK OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS.

ALSO FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS FOR DISTRICT USE.

ENGLISH HORSE HAIR MATTRESSES FOR THE ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Harold & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

These Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are:—

EXTERIOR.—Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches; Width, 2 feet 7 inches; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts., or about 4 Railway mauds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly is fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has got the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic" its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves, Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 350
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... " 300 to " 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... " Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ; Five Octaves, Double Reed; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Every Note to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Cases, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in.; Height, 3 ft. 7 in; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Knee Stop, and Full Organ Knee Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price, Rs. 750

American Organs.

Length, 3 ft. 10 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in.; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT—Length, 3 ft. 9 in.; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. NEW STYLES (Extra Cases, &c.,) Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.—Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

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THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONAD STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA. s.s. ST. OSYTH. s.s. PANKIN. s.s. HANKOW. s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER. s.s. GORDON CASTLE. s.s. GLENFINLAS. s.s. GLENEAGLES. s.s. GLENKARTNEY. s.s. GLENEARN. s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. s.s. GLENFALLOCH. s.s. GLENROY. s.s. GLENORCHY. s.s. GLENLYON. s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE. s.s. GLENGYLE. s.s. GLENIFFER. s.s. GLENCOE. s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA. s.s. BRAEMAS CASTLE.

AND SOME OF THE B. I. S. N. CO. STEAMERS, VIZ.:—

s.s. NAVARINO. s.s. DORUNDA. s.s. ASSYRIA. s.s. MERKARA. s.s. PATNA. s.s. ARCOT. s.s. MANORA. s.s. JAVA. s.s. CHANDA. s.s. AGRA.

AND THE FOLLOWING SAILING VESSELS:—

ESTRELLA DE CHILE. ELIZA SHAW. WYLO. LOTHAIR. OMBA. MIAKO. JOHN C. MUNRO. HOPE. AGNES MUIR. THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY. KAISOW. ELMSTONE. LUCIA. OSAKA.

And many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The BOMBAY. The REFORM. The ATHENÆUM. The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE. The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE. The FUTEHGARH. The NYNEE TAL. The HIMALAYA. The SIRHIND. The ARAKAN. The TIRHOOT PLANTERS. The DIBOUGARH. The TUTICORIN. The KAMGAUM. The SECUNDERABAD. The OOMRAWATTEE. The RUTNAGHERY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.
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The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.
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Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3, NEW LONDON STREET, E. C. CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.

Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni; Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUE, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red. In Bottle.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON	After Dinner Wines	32 8 / 34 8
26 4	28 4	" RAUZAN		27 8 / 29 8
23 8	25 8	" PALMER		24 8 / 26 8
20 8	22 8	" LA ROSE		21 8 / 23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN	After Dinner Wines	18 8 / 20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8 / 18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		14 8 / 16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0 / 14 0
11 0	...	PAUILLAC do. for Cap		11 8 / ...

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.			46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254	4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223	8	CANTENAC	142 0
181	4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131	12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX—White.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavour, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVES	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, soft delicate flavour	18 8	...
37 4		SPARKLING Red Burgundy	39 0	...

BURGUNDY—White.

25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, superior	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	17 8	19 8
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
	We call special attention to these—	
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1. rare, old ..... gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior ..... black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry ..... black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale ..... black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE, dry medium ..... yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, Rs. 1., very superior ..... black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine ..... red seal	32 8

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		CREDIT. 4 Gals. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	228 12	468 8	Vino Puro	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal	37	112	217	430
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
33 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal	34	86	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical.

Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Rs. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Plume "Extra Dry" so labelled	50 0	53 0
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	49 0	52 0
29 12	...	WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING	42 0	45 0
30 8	...	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadev'e) light, particularly dry	32 0	...
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR	25 0	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

42 0	44 8	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine	30 0	...
42 0	44 8	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	44 0	46 8
32 12	35 0	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	34 0	36 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine	30 0	...

STILL GERMAN WINES.

46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	MARCOBRUNNER	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow	30 0	32 0
24 8	26 0	" ROCHSHEIMER, fine flavoured	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	" LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSEN	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL, most pleasing Wine	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate superior flavour	31 0	33 0

PORT.

35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S full-bodied, gold Capsule	26 8	28 8
21 8	23 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 8	25 8
18 12	20 12	AN EXCELLENT WINE, red seal	19 8	21 8
23 8	...	St. MARTIN'S MALAGA, SACRAMENTAL WINE	23 8	...

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Duty paid prices are :—

Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital pegg brandy	*	25 8
	" in Flasks		13 12
8 0	" Half Flasks		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	**	27 8
14 4	" in Flasks		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	***	31 0
16 0	" in Flasks		15 0
32 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	****	34 0
17 4	" in Flasks		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica		22 0
19 8	" fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
24 12	WHISKY, Scotch, fine old extra quality		25 8
22 4	Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		23 0
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
13 12	Cognac, *****	14 4
11 14	" ****	12 4
10 0	" ***	10 4
9 8	" **	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ..... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " ..... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " ..... " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW "	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYSAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice	...	28 0

July, 1878.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

AND AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

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